

U. S. ACCUSED OF BAD FAITH BY GEN. HUERTA

Continued from First Page.

disposal of the Brazilian Legation, which, undertakes that he shall leave the Republic.

The Brazilian Minister already has made what he terms "the strongest representations" to Huerta in behalf of the Consul. Officials here are at a loss to understand the action of the Federal authorities in holding him longer, unless it is that the Mexican dictator has fallen back on his old time tactics of loading the American Government with the view of raising himself of the embarrassment and responsibilities of continued participation in the mediation interchanges.

The excuse given by the Mexican Government for failure to procure his release after the first demand from the United States more than a week ago was that the investiture of Saltillo by the Constitutionalists made communication with the Federalists in the city difficult and had prevented orders getting through to permit the Consul's departure.

This excuse is shown to be groundless by information from the Brazilian Minister at Mexico City that the Constitutionalists made communication with the Federalists in the city difficult and had prevented orders getting through to permit the Consul's departure.

This assurance was taken on its face value by Mr. Bryan, who has been making no official communication from Saltillo for nearly a month. First news of the imprisonment and mistreatment of the Consul reached the Department from unofficial sources a week ago.

On the receipt of the demand for Saltillo from the Mexican Government, the Department completely surprised. It was announced in the following bulletin:

"The Brazilian Minister in Mexico City has advised the State Department that he had made the Consul, Silliman, in behalf of the release of Consul Silliman, who is stated to be still at Saltillo under arrest. His clerk, Marchini, has been set at liberty and left for Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 10th."

The sending of the forceful new demands to Mexico City is believed to have followed quickly after the receipt of Senator Corcoran's dispatch.

Gen. Consul Has Been Killed.

Grave doubt is entertained here that Silliman is imprisoned at Saltillo at all, because of the continued failure of the Government to get direct information regarding the Consul. It has arisen that he already may have been murdered either by the Federal troops or the Constitutionalists, and that the protestations that his release would soon be accomplished have been made in the hope of concealing his fate.

Huerta's protest against the occupation of the island of Lobos was received through the South American mediators this morning, and Secretary of State has immediately ordered the Navy Department to obtain a detailed report from Admiral Mayo in regard to any American operations at that island. Huerta, in his complaint, charged that the island had been seized by the Mexican navy, and that the United States had no right to maintain a light there, but he contended that the island has not been seized. His dispatch was as follows:

"Lobos Island has not been occupied. The Dixie and some destroyers anchored there and other vessels called there from a coiler. The keepers of Lobos Island light deserted it and the Dixie is now maintaining it for the benefit of navigation. I understand that the destroyers have occasional swimming parties ashore."

Replying to this dispatch Secretary of State has replied to Huerta that the United States has not taken possession of the island and there has been no violation of the so-called armistice with Huerta. The act of maintaining this important light after the Mexican keepers had deserted it is described as necessary for the safety of the vessels of the world.

Also, it is believed here that Admiral Mayo will continue to maintain this light as long as there is any likelihood that the American war vessels may need it in seeking an entrance to Tampico Bay.

Lobos Island is a beautiful tropical island about three miles long and between Vera Cruz and Tampico, but about fifty miles from the latter port. It is about ten miles off shore.

POWERS FEAR ZAPATA.

Want to Get Their Nationals Out of Mexico City.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Diplomatic representatives in Washington of the Powers which have nationals still in the capital, express grave alarm at the reported imminence of an attack from Gen. Zapata. They fear that the force which Zapata leads may be the first anti-Federal force to enter the capital, and that the persistent rumors that Huerta's power in Mexico City is tottering, has served to disturb them greatly.

It has been pointed out that in the event of Zapata marching into Mexico City a sudden anti-Huerta outbreak from the disloyal members of his own group would precipitate anarchy in the capital. With such feverish plans being made by the foreign governments to get every one of their nationals out of Mexico City before the storm breaks, upon the ground that the incoming of Zapata, if it occurs at all, will be the signal for the overthrowing of all the criminal riffraff of the city to assist in the work of looting, rapine and destruction.

The State Department made an appeal today to the various interested foreign offices to get their nationals out of Mexico City. The Department has been repeatedly warned that Zapata has made threats against all foreigners who are in any other manner than through the investment of aid and surrender to the Constitutionalists.

TAMPICO'S FATE IN DOUBT; REBEL CANNON FIRE DEADLY

Galveston Hears of Fierce Artillery Duel Lasting All Day, but Washington Gets No Confirmation.



Three rebel leaders at Tampico. From left to right: Col. Jesus Carranza, Col. Pablo Gonzales and Major Vasquez.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Washington was without important news from Tampico to-night. The Constitutionalists Junta which has been expecting hourly for several days to receive word that the second sequester of the republic had fallen into the hands of their forces were in receipt of no information whatsoever.

A delayed dispatch from Rear Admiral Mayo, commanding the American naval force off the port, forwarded by Rear Admiral Badger to-day, failed to confirm the press despatches in which it was said that severe fighting was going on continuously. According to Admiral Mayo, only reports of heavy guns were heard during the night just passed, but everything else was quiet.

The Navy despatch as made public at the Navy Department to-night said: "To A. M.—All Americans who will leave are now out of this district. Have only twelve American refugees, with probably fifteen more expected from Tampico, date indefinite. No sign of men-of-war looking after their own nationals. No use here now for steamer Mexico, as it is not advisable to use her to relieve crowded conditions of foreign ships in view of uncertain stay of Mexico. Foreigners desire only refuge, not removal."

Rear Admiral Badger has directed Rear Admiral Mayo that if the services of the steamer Mexico are not required to furnish a place of refuge during the fighting expected at Tampico to send her on to Vera Cruz via Tampico with all refugees who desire to go to the United States.

TAMPICO'S FATE RUMORED.

Details of Fight Said to Have Been Received by U. S. Warship.

(By Central News of America.)

Vera Cruz, May 11.—Rumors that Tampico has fallen into the hands of the rebels continue, but official confirmation is lacking. According to the reports in circulation here the Cowdray oil interests

**Water Works Near Vera Cruz
Still Menaced by Mexicans**

Refugees Arriving From Interior Points Say Gen. Maass Has Received Reinforcements and Is Encamped Near Tejar Plant.

By DUDLEY HARMON.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

Vera Cruz, May 11.—Continuous rumors that the Mexicans are about to attack the Tejar waterworks are beginning to worry the army. They come in almost every hour to excite the soldiers, if not to disturb Gen. Funston and his officers. Every group of Mexicans to enter the outpost lines brings the same rumor, sometimes with great detail. The basis of them all is that the forces of Gen. Maass, at Paso del Macho, have been strongly reinforced and that the soldiers there do a lot of talking.

Gen. Funston has not relaxed any of his vigilance, nor has he weakened his defensive force about the city's water supply. While his scouts no longer go so far in on the railroad as they did, the outposts are so disposed as to make surprise impossible.

Although no open attack has been made, the growing feeling between the forces is evident. American army officers who go out to the railroad break on trippler trains to meet refugees say that the Mexican officers who meet them no longer speak, except officially. They decline to give any information whatsoever about trains that may be coming, the number of Americans to be expected or anything else.

Must Remain Within Lines.

The United States authorities are not going to take any further trouble with those Americans who deliberately run into danger by going over into the Mexican lines. This will apply to newspaper correspondents as well as to citizens. An order will be issued in the morning forbidding Americans to pass out of the American lines without a special permit. Correspondents will not be allowed to go under any circumstances, but citizens who can show a proper cause which will not be irritating to the Mexicans may be allowed to go into the interior.

There is no doubt that the cases of Richard Harding Davis, Medill McCormick, Whiffen, Sutton, the photographer and others created considerable

have been advised of the loss of the city to the Federalists and are deeply concerned as to the safety of their employees who remained on duty.

It is reported that an American battleship has received several wireless despatches giving details of the fall of the city. The naval officers decline to comment on the subject or to give out any news that may have been received from Rear Admiral Mayo.

HEAVY ARTILLERY DUEL.

Rebels Reported to Be Getting Best of Attack on Tampico.

GALVESTON, May 11.—Wireless reports received here this afternoon say that a fierce artillery duel is going on between Federalists and rebels in the vicinity of Tampico. This morning rebels to the west of the city opened fire on the fortifications and this fire was returned by the Federalists. All day the duel was kept up.

Reports received at noon were that telling effects were made by rebel artillery on strong forts which guard the city from land attacks. No casualties are reported. Several shells fell between the fortifications and city, but the city had not suffered.

The American Consul, Clarence A. Miller, was on board a battleship, but several days ago he left the city. Late this afternoon the cannon were still booming from both sides, according to the reports.

Pearsons Hear Nothing of Oil Fire.

Special Cable Dispatch to The Sun.

LONDON, May 11.—The officials of Pearson & Son, who control the Cowdray oil interests in Mexico, said this afternoon that they had received cables from their agents to-day which did not mention anything about their oil wells at Tampico being on fire.

able feeling among the Mexicans at the capital and caused the State Department and every other department a lot of worry.

Davis and McCormick arrived here to-night aboard the French steamer Espana from Mexico City via Puerto Mexico after having been twice arrested and expelled from the capital by the authorities.

Mr. Davis reports that he was first taken into custody just inside the Mexican lines at Tejeria. He was stripped and searched by soldiers. He was released and permitted to continue his journey to Mexico City. There he was again arrested and released. He sought refuge in the Brazilian Legation and was amazed when secret police agents called at the legation to arrest him for the third time. He was safe, however, in the legation and later was given passports to leave Mexico City for Puerto Mexico.

Sutton, the photographer, was released at the same time but was rearrested at Cordoba because he did not have a passport. He is said to be in jail there.

Mexico City is reported to be quiet. Many citizens there think that Huerta is losing power because of the imminent danger of an invasion by Zapata from the south and Villa from the north and northeast. The grim old dictator does not show that he thinks this is the case. He goes about his business as coolly and apparently as undismayed as he ever has. He labors at the defenses, reviews his troops, directs his campaigns without thinking of his own fate, so far as anyone can see.

Zapata Army Near Capital.

There is no doubt that Zapata's forces are once again pressing on to the capital. Since taking Cuernavaca without firing a shot, they have passed north along the line of the National Railway until some of the chief towns are reported to be at San Angel, Tlaxcala and other towns just beyond the suburbs of the city itself. Zapata has been this close before, but this time, because of the success of the rebels in the north, there is greater anxiety. There is no doubt that the Mexican Federalists can fight off Zapata's hordes, if they are not compelled to fight off Villa at the same time.

Zapata found about four Americans

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In Cuernavaca last Wednesday, including Mrs. King, the owner of the Buena Vista hotel. These Americans were not harmed in the riot of drunkenness and looting that followed. They showed to flee from the city at nightfall in company with about 200 other foreigners of all nationalities. The Mexican Government has sent a strong force to fight back the Zapatistas. Armored trains loaded with soldiers, armored automobiles and machine guns have been sent south.

Emilio Rabasa, Augustin Rodriguez and Luis Elguero, President Huerta's three peace commissioners, who will represent him at the ABC conference, Niagara Falls, are aboard the Kronprinzessin Cecilie awaiting the departure of that steamer for Havana and Key West. The liner was to have sailed this afternoon, but was delayed to await refugees from Tampico.

To Mexicans who visited them aboard ship, the commissioners declared they were clothed with the broadest powers, but some of those to whom they said this are inclined to believe there is a string to it. No one thinks that the commissioners have power to agree that Huerta shall efface himself as a condition precedent to peace.

The generally accepted theory is that the Mexican Senate's resolution conferring the broadest powers is intended to aid Huerta in his fight for delay. They believe the mediators are going to Niagara determined to evade a direct issue as long as they can. Huerta does not think that the American advance will be made until after mediation fails. The dictator no longer believes that intervention will harmonize the country. It must be with violence of the way, but he has announced himself ready to assist the United States forces in ousting Huerta. It is reported here that Villa has said that after Tampico and Saltillo he will come down to Vera Cruz and go on to Mexico.

Meanwhile the newspapers here continue to publish anti-American reports. They dwell on some of the reports of Philippine campaigns, the water cure and such things as an illustration of what will happen. They continue to insist also that the United States is persistently violating the armistice by chartering transports and by landing troops.

Except for the presence of light-haired Americans in place of the swarthy Indians, the scene was a familiar one. No one could tell there was a fight three weeks ago. Four schools with native instructors were opened to-day and all were crowded with students. If the idea succeeds Gen. Funston will open all the schools as they were before the occupation. He is restoring all municipal functions as rapidly as it can be done.

One thing that will not be interrupted so long as the Americans are here is the work of the Health Department. The old city was never so clean before. Every alleyway is cleaned and every street is washed down with water. Cisterns and other receptacles for catching rain water are screened with mosquito netting, while fish and other wastes in the market are similarly covered. The lower class Mexicans do not like all this any too well, but he has to submit. At the same time the sanitary conditions of Vera Cruz are exceptional, and the health of the soldiers excellent.

The soldiers are receiving plenty of shore leave and fraternize with the soldiers. All of them are welcome at all cafes. The hands are learning to play the very latest New York "rag" and the seniors are taking lessons in the one-step and the hesitation. The sailors land at the health pier, which now resembles a fair because of the number of gayly decorated booths for the sale of the American pop and the Mexican soft drinks of which there are several very delectable kinds. The daily concerns by the military bands attract thousands to the plaza, and if there is ill feeling in the hearts of the Vera Cruzans, they do not show it in their countenances or in their actions.

**AMERICAN PROPERTY
WRECKED IN CHIHUAHUA**

Heavy Damage Caused by Bandits When Payment of \$8,000 Is Refused.

El Paso, May 11.—Mexican bandits began to-day to destroy property of American concern in western Chihuahua worth several million dollars.

Wine on the Pecos, Land and Cattle Company's ranches in western Chihuahua are being wrecked by a band of the Quevedo brothers. The Quevedo brothers made a demand upon the Pecos, Land and Cattle Company for \$8,000, saying the filibusters would wreck the windmills on these American owned ranches if the money was not paid. The company refused to pay the ransom, and the filibusters started wrecking the windmills with water. The cattle on the ranches are valued at more than \$500,000 and they are being crossed to the American side as rapidly as possible.

FEDERAL GUNBOAT BLOWN UP.

Rebels Destroy the Morelos at Port of Mazatlan.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—The Mexican Federal gunboat, Morelos, which was boarded, set fire to and blown up by the Constitutionalists at Mazatlan, the Navy Department was today informed by Rear Admiral Howard, commander in chief of the Pacific fleet.

No details of the fighting at the west coast port reached here to-day, but it is known that no lives were lost in the destruction of the gunboat, which went around in the harbor some time ago and was deserted by her crew after the rebels concentrated their fire on the stranded vessel.

VERA CRUZ EXPECTS WAR AT ANY MINUTE

Leash Held at Washington
Racks Nerves of the
Army Men.

FEAR FOR WATER WORKS

Gen. Funston Finds Enemy Between His Forces After Inspection Tour.

By DUDLEY HARMON.

Special Correspondent of The Sun with Admiral Badger's Fleet.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico.—That they are seated on a volcano the eruption of which may be expected at any moment. The insistence of Washington that there is no war between the two forces now at the point of conflict does not make much of an impression upon those charged with the first responsibility for the protection of this captured city.

The existing situation in and about Vera Cruz is so contrary to all principles of naval and military service as to be the cause of both despair and disgust to the responsible officers and men. Their position is like that of the householder who knows his residence is surrounded by burglars yet is prevented from throwing out guards to prevent their entry and is helpless until they come in and begin to steal.

It is a most irksome and nerve-racking state of affairs for any intelligent military man. They are no good reason why the self-winding parleys at Washington should deny them the primal rights of self-preservation.

The situation with regard to the protection of the city waterworks at Tejar, nine miles from Vera Cruz, is the chief cause of the anxiety under the existing conditions imposed by Washington. It would surprise no one if Gen. Funston, commanding the expeditionary forces at Vera Cruz, were to find a way to act as his military training requires without at the same time disobeying his orders from Washington.

That a strip of country seven miles wide between his outposts and the forces guarding the safety of the city's water supply should be in possession of the enemy is a situation most repugnant to Gen. Funston and all his officers.

Makes Personal Inspection.

So menacing does Gen. Funston consider this situation that yesterday he made a personal inspection of Tejar. His previous views as to the requirements of the situation were strengthened by what he saw.

The trip was made on a train of flat cars, pulled by one of the few venerable and decrepit old burning locomotives that Gen. Maass forgot to take away when he departed from Vera Cruz. The two cars nearest the engine were edged with bags of sand interspersed with bales of cotton. When a company of soldiers with rifles and knapsacks clambered upon those improvised moving targets the expedition at once took on a warlike aspect.

Accompanied by three of his aide's the little scout man who is now the ruler of Vera Cruz came out of his office and boarded the train. Gen. Funston was asked and flannel shirt, undisturbed by a private escort that he carried no rifle or knapsack and by the little star of a brigadier on his shirt collar.

He was honored with a box to sit on at the end of the car furthest from the engine, though the first in the order in which the train was pushed out. He and his three aides sat in the box with Richard Harding Davis would have been the first objects to be sighted by the enemy had he approached, while Jack London would have been the last. The train might have been taken for the commander in chief standing in the midst of the armed guards swinging their legs off the train.

Two miles out the narrow gauge road a grove of coconut trees, as the natives call them, where the Waters-Pierce Oil Company has a refinery, now the headquarters for the Fourth Infantry.

High on their summits could be seen the searching outposts of the American forces, a row of tents, a line of sentinels, posted on the hills which only the Mexicans seem to find happiness. Sixty-three years ago officers of the same regiment held those same hills while Scott was preparing to march to Mexico City and perhaps the same buzzards circled over their heads waiting for them to succumb.

Out Upon the Swamps.

Beyond the sandhills is a very different prospect. All is green, and the fields are gently rolling swamps, seemingly impenetrable. Interspersed with low, broad fields upon which fat cattle are now grazing, but which in another month will be swampy morasses until the rainy season comes.

Fort four miles the narrow gauge road leading to Tejar parallels the broad gauge to Mexico City. Before the separation is reached one gets glimpses of the road, a line of white thatched roofs and sides, defining the entrance of any air, clustered in tiny groves and surrounded by children and children indiscriminately reaching out their hands to the horses of the Mexican, who lives now as he did before his blood was mingled with that of the conquering Spaniard.

The line of the railroad is the chief thoroughfare in this district from Vera Cruz. An American railroad man would have fretted fearfully at the number of times the General's armed train was slowed up in order not to run down some obstinate burro or cow. From mounted on these burros—never a horse—with milkmaids suspended in crude rawhide holders along on either side of their mounts, were passed, on their way home from the country, the native workmen after disposing of their produce in the Vera Cruz markets.

At several places on the way to Tejar the twelve inch pipe which bears to Vera Cruz its entire supply of water lay exposed. For seven miles from the sand hills to Tejar, there is not a single United States soldier, while, on the other hand, the district is known to be patrolled by Mexican soldiers.

Control Water Supply.

In their hands they hold the fate of the water supply of the captured city. One stick of dynamite or even a sledgehammer, and Vera Cruz will be without water until the American forces can repair the damage. It is believed only the presence of so many of their own countrymen in Vera Cruz restrains the Mexicans from cutting the pipe, in addition to the fact that so far as the American forces are concerned the condensers of the warships can supply them with fresh water daily if necessary.

The approach of Tejar was signalled by the sighting of a lone figure gazing down upon the passing train from a steep hill under which the track is laid—a Cossack post, as it is called. Beyond the hill the tall chimney of the pumping station at Tejar was visible. A moment more and the train was at the station and village, the latter consisting of the works and outbuildings, one frame dwelling containing a cantina, or saloon, and a cluster of thatched houses for the native workmen.

Major Russell, commanding the marine detachment holding Tejar, was at the track to meet Gen. Funston and immediately began explaining to him the exact military situation. Sketches prepared by Major Russell and his aids were shown to the General as he waited through the rows of tents and the parked field pieces making the position an armed camp. Major Russell took the General to the steep knoll a hundred yards distant, which has been cleared for the mounting of the artillery in case of an attack.

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Proceeding to the appointed spot, Major Russell found the Mexican commander in chief, General Maass, who had been demanded of Major Russell the surrender of the position and his force in ten minutes. Major Russell replied in a courteous manner, but he had better make the best use of the ten minutes by getting away from the place.

With more insolent remarks the Mexican commander in chief, General Maass, was fired at by the Americans, hitting no one. One marine replied, and that was the entire extent of the fighting. The Federalists rejoined their main body five miles distant.

Meantime the field radio station set up by the navy had flashed an S. O. S. signal to Admiral Badger's flagship Arkansas and a general alarm by telephone to marine headquarters in the city. More than 1,600 men, marines and infantry, were hastily picked up aboard a flat car train and rushed out to Tejar by the military authorities.

**BRITAIN AGAIN DEMANDS
PROTECTION IN MEXICO**

Murder of Englishman Brings Strong Protest—American Also Put to Death.

WASHINGTON, May 11.—Confirmation of the murder and mutilation of an American named Hoadley and C. E. Williams, a British subject, was received to-day from State Department officials.

Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador here, communicated to the State Department a telegram from the British Consul at Guadalajara, where the outrage was committed. The British Consul said that the Americans and Englishmen in charge of the El Favor mines, after insisting on searching the Mexicans employed there in an attempt to recover stolen bars of silver, were attacked and many were wounded.

The British Consul's telegram stated that Hoadley and Williams, after surrendering their arms, were stabbed and horribly mutilated by the infuriated mob. Russell, another British subject, reported killed in the melee, has not yet been located. Harrison and Oldfield, supposedly Americans, were reported safe. A number of Americans and Englishmen who were imprisoned by the Mexicans have been released, the British Consul telegraphed.

His telegram concluded: "All quiet now."

Neither Mr. Bryan nor the British Ambassador would discuss the course to be pursued by them as a result of the murders, but it is understood that strong representations were made by Sir Cecil. The

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